Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 124

GENERAL NEWS.

Again the northwest is deprived of all graph news. This time the wires are either down or s[ev]ered with south of Red Bluff. No dispatche[s] have been received since early yesterday morning.

Oregon and Boston Enterprise.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The Boston Herald, on the final sale of new Oregon Railway capital, has done so much, and more than any other in building up and developing the far west, and in addition to previous ventures now come in as Oregonian and Boston ones prise, enrolled in this city. The nominal capital is $4,000,000, in $250 shares. Several hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed in Portland at 85 for the bonds, and a stock bonus of the same amount of par. The objects of the corporate name are to purchase, improve and sell real estate proper[ty] in Oregon, California, Washington, and Idaho Territories, and British Columbia; to construct and maintain wharves, docks, elevators, depot buildings, Victoria and Port Angeles, and railroads, and to erect dwelling houses, hotels, and commercial buildings in general, steamboats, railroad and commercial business in all parts of the United States, and to do a banking business. In addition to the above the corporation is authorized to operate steamboat lines on the Columbia river and Puget sound, and to construct, maintain and operate telegraph lines connecting with the same. The directors are Henry L. Pierce, Boston; Frederick Billings, San Francisco; Henry Villard, New York; Thomas Lamont, Portland, Oregon; Edward Dickinson, Boston; Charles F. Adams, Boston; Charles E. Perkins, Burlington, Iowa; Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Boston; Henry Lee Higginson, Boston; Roswell Miller, Philadelphia; Frederick L. Ames, Boston; Thomas Nickerson, Boston; Elisha Atkins, Boston; Thomas Dwight, Boston; Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Boston; Henry Lee, Boston; Henry Villard, Portland, Oregon

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG 18 1888.

CONCERNING THE TELEGRAPH.

At the close of the last congress a report was submitted by Mr Bingham of Pennsylvania from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, on telegraph matters, in which he said "Whether a postal telegraph system shall be established or not, or whether the control of the telegraph business of the country shall be left in private hands, subject to such legislation as congress may deem advisable to secure reasonable competition without danger of constant absorption by the Western Union Telegraph Company, is a question which should be seriously considered." The events of the past few weeks have forced upon this question a much more serious and general consideration than it was possible for this committee to have asked period. And already a large number of influential newspapers are vigorously advocating the establishment of a postal telegraph system not as a government monopoly but as an adjunct to the mail service. Two of the ablest United States senators—Edmunds and Sherman—have been known to some time to favor a government telegraph. There is no doubt that congress is empowered by the constitution to establish telegraph communication among the states. The supreme court has decided that "commercial intercourse" is an element of commerce within the regulating power of congress. In volume 96 of the United States supreme court reports Chief Justice Waite says that "postoffices and post-roads are established to facilitate the transmission of intelligence. Both commerce and the postal service are placed within the power of congress, because being national in their operation they should be under the protecting care of the government. The powers thus granted are not confined to the instrumentalities of commerce or the postal service known and in use when the constitution was adopted but they keep pace with the progress of the country and adapt themselves to the new developments of time and circumstances. They extend from the horse with its rider to the stag coach; from the sailing vessel to the steamboat, from the coach and steamboat to the railroad, and from the railroad to the telegraph, as these new agencies are successively brought into use to meet the demands of increasing population and wealth. They were intended for the government of the business to which they relate, at all times and under all circumstances."

It is plainly intimated in these words that it was the opinion of the court that if the telegraph had existed when the constitution was adopted the government would then have taken charge of it. Whether it should do so now is simply a question of expediency and policy but that either one or the other of the two courses mentioned in the extract from the congress committee's report will be adopted by congress ere long is highly probable. Congress will be pressed either to provide for a government telegraph, or favor the people with such legislation as will secure to them reasonable competition without danger of constant absorption on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It has been for several years the policy of this company to establish a monopoly of the telegraph and in the pursuit of this purpose it has persistently used all means it could lay hold of, and to this report to which reference has been made says it has defeated bill which have been introduced in congress to lessen the cost of telegraphic communication by the interposition of mysterious agencies and influences. It has practically a monopolist the telegraph business of the country since 866 having absorbed the Pacific and Atlantic the Great Western, the Franklin the Southern and Atlantic, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the American Union companies and made of itself as its friends have boastfully said an army of occupation. This company now collects from the people for the dissemination of intelligence a sum sufficient to pay a dividend upon $80 000,000, while all its lines offices and other works could be duplicated it is said for $20,000 000. The evil consequences of such monopoly are very greatly increased, because it has a continuous life—can never die and men may go but his organized brain, capital and quadity "go on forever." Like Tennyson's brook they last until the "continuous of its life are exhausted."

It is useless to censure or rail at the Western Union for persisting in the policy of monopolizing the telegraphic business of the country because this is just what is to be expected if will do, or what any other company would do if it had opportunity. The tendency of every business to this result, if there be no check upon it, is natural and sure. But THE ONEGONIAN is not with those who favor monopoly of the telegraph business by the government. There are many reasons against it. First, it is a movement in the line of what is called "paternalism in government, that is, the tendency to depend on the government for everything, second it would afford enormous increase of party patronage" and add vastly to the corruption of politics, and third, the people never could afford to entrust this important service to a political party, for this is what it would come to under our present spoils system. What the government might do is to take measures for gradual construction of its own lines, leaving the present companies to operate their. This would provide a check upon abuses if such be complained of, and would prevent abuses on government monopoly under our wretched civil service system. But reforms in the civil service ought to be pushed as a condition precedent to any action by the government in the direction indicated. If the necessity of providing a remedy for telegraphic monopoly shall force civil service reform as a preliminary condition the gain in this last named particular will be even greater than in the other.

A great garden party was given at Strand Union hotel, Saratoga (Mr Hilton proprietor) recently. Over 6000 invitations were sent out and 5000 were accepted. Not a Jew was present. If a Jew presents himself he would not be admitted. In point of fact Judge Pilton, in sending invitations to the guests at other hotels through the respective proprietors stated that no Israelites would be permitted under any consideration. Hilton's excuse in this was happily hit off by a Hebrew gentleman who remarked to a reporter "This is Judge Hilton's revenge for aliing in the dry goods trade, it is rather possible and the Jews can stand it."

Housekeepers in this country have looked forward to the time when the "railroad is through" in the hope that the domestics service problem would then be at an end, but it seems that we are not alone in the want of servants. The St. Louis *Times Dispatch* says that in the east cigar factories and cotton mills have, by giving better work and employment to hundreds of women reduced the supply of possible cooks, who are therefore becoming so scarce that it is conspicuously evident that there is not and never will be enough to supply the demand. So we shall have to clasp unto John Chinaman with all his faults.

A Berlin correspondent of the London *News* says that China can meet a hostile invasion between Tientsin and Pekin with an army of at least 150 000 troops "equipped and drilled equal to Europeans." These are armed with Manser rifles and Krupp cannon.

The sumpher is passing away and nowadays is being done to improve the street crossings which give so much annoyance during the long wet seasons. Will not the council do something to make the crossings crossable at least on the principal streets.

Invitations are out for a reception to General Sherman and party at Gen Miles' residence at Vancouver Barracks, on Friday evening next. It is time we were mowing in this matter.

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK

A press dispatch a few days ago gave some notice of the filing in Washington of estimates for river and harbor work in Oregon and Washington next year. The most brings details which will be of interest. For beginning the work of permanently improving the Columbia bar according to the plans adopted last year, the local engineer asks for $500 000. For continuing the work at the Cascades another $300 000 is asked, and it is stated that for the completion of this work $1,655 000 will be required. For the permanent improvement of the Columbia and Willamette rivers Major Heiss Swan island, and for the completion of the work at the head of Sauvie's island for rebuilding the snag boat Carvalho and operating her and for operating the dredgers, $242 000 is asked for. No estimates for the work at the mouth of the Willamette below the present work at the head of Sauvie's island, or for work at Walker's island or at Martin's island are made because as yet there has been no authorization for these localities.

The progress of the various works at the coast harbors as set forth with statements as to the effects of these works to this time, and estimates for their further execution. The plan of improvement at the mouth of the Coquille was by a jetty from the south cape to cut a channel through the north cape and for closing the natural channel which is tortuous shoal, shifting, and obstructed by rocks. The appropriation of $10,000 last year has all been expended and the jetty has been extended to a total length of 1565 feet. The effect of this work was shown from the beginning. The old channel is now completely filled and a new and straight one has been formed along the line of the jetty where the north cape existed above the highest water before the work was begun. This new channel is not only straight and deeper than the old channel but it is wholly free from rocks. To complete the work of permanent improvement here will it is estimated cost $144 200, and $60,000 is asked for next year. The work of deepening and straightening the channel at Coos bay by means of a jetty from the south cape of the entrance has been continued throughout the year and the jetty is now over something more than 2000 feet. The beneficial effects of the work are already very great. The local engineer asks for $150 000 to be expended next year. At Yaquina bay the work of jetty extension is in active progress and will continue till the 1st of October. At the beginning of the season the jetty was out 850 feet. To this 1430 feet have been added, and it is expected to put out 200 feet further before the season closes. The channel has deepened here very noticeably since this work was begun and is now deeper than that of any of the smaller coast ports. To complete the work as this place according to the plans will require $465 000 and the local engineer asks for $140 000 for next year.

For the upper Willamette to complete works now begun and to keep the river clear of snags $31,500 is asked for. It is desired also to build next season at least 2000 feet of wing dams for the improvement of the Snake and Clearwater rivers the engineer now has $11 000 on hand and work will soon be begun at Five-mile rapids and at Reuben rapids and during the winter it will continue to include Little Goose island and Log Cabin island on the Snake and Texas chute and Island rapids on the Clearwater. For Snake river $50 000 has been asked for next year, and for the Clearwater $20 000. For the Puget Sound rivers $15 000 has been asked for $5000 for the Chehalis and $5000 for the Cowlitz.

It is not to be expected that congress will grant more than a fraction of these demands but the size of that fraction depends largely upon the effort put to this winter at Washington. If a delegation of energetic and representative men will go and urge the importance of our demands we shall get a far greater amount than if the matter is left to itself. If any special effort is made Portland will of course have to make it. We are interested directly not only in the channels of the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers but in each of the various other projected improvements under the charge of the Puget Sound rivers Particularly is it important for Portland that the works at Yaquina bay, Coos bay and at the mouth of the Coquille be fully executed. The coast trade will be a large element of Portland's business from this time on and every inch of water gained for the coast bars is a direct help to Portland. H. W. C.

SELF DEPENDENCE

The strike of the telegraph operators seems to be following the course of most other strikes, that is, a weakness is becoming apparent and his weakness portends failure. Every business which can hold out a little time against a strike without ruin to itself will pretty certainly beat these organized attempts to coerce. This is history, we are not speaking of the rights involved. But we think there can be no question that these organized strikes are bad for the workmen themselves. Much time is lost. But this is not the worst. The member of a brotherhood placed his interests in the hands of his fellows. He surrenders his own judgment as to his own affairs and leaves upon and takes his orders from the mass. I cannot be good for him to do so. If his wages are not sufficient he ought to quit the service on his own account as soon as he can find something better. A concerted strike means dishonesty often for a long period and unmerciful failure at last, to gain the object. Its basis is reliance on others when the individual's only true reliance is himself. It keeps each one upon a level with the whole body, and urges the false doctrine that alliance with others can diminish the necessity for personal endeavor.

No man can rise except through his own individuality. As each tree though growing in the same soil watered by the same rains and warmed by the same sun as others, obeys its own law of growth preserves its own physical structure and produces its own peculiar fruit so each person though in the closest communion and intercourse with others and surrounded by similar influences, must be himself and must do his own duties contest his own struggles resist his own temptations and suffer his own penalties.

Looking therefore at the subject from another side it may be remarked that too much dependence is placed on co operation for security from evil and too little reliance upon personal watchfulness and exertion. There are some who seem to feel in a great measure released from obligation if they do not receive such aid, and some will plead the shortcomings of others as an excuse for their own.

We would by no means disparage the effect of influence or discourage in the slightest the generous assistance which we all owe to one another or undervalue the important effect of a worthy example. These are vital elements of growth and their results can never be fully estimated. But they should not usurp the place of a proper self reliance nor diminish the exercise of individual powers. Moral force must be a personal possession. It can never be transferred, and while we gladly welcome whatever is good from all sources it can only be food that must be digested before it can truly nourish it. Material benefits may be conferred by simple gift or mechanical and moral activities can only be assisted by their own exercise. Thoughts may be changed but not thought powers moral built and character transferred, responsibility cannot be shifted.

The most permanent good we can do to others is to nourish their individual strength. To aid the physically destitute most effectively, food, fuel and clothing are not nearly so valuable as steady remunerative employment. To educate a child is of not half so important to instill large amounts of information, so as to set his mind to work, to bring out his mental powers, to stimulate his thought and quicken his faculties. And in moral life, especially in cities where men are massed together and influence to lean upon each other, the best lesson to enforce is that real strength, to exist at all, must be strictly individual. That which cannot stand alone, but depends upon props and supports is but the semblance of virtue and will crumble before temptation. A well developed body ever excites admiration but a well developed and self reliant spirit is a nobler thing.

Though the communication containing a protest against increasing the salary of the superintendent of streets as written in a tone of asperity which seem needless yet THE OREGONIAN must say that it agrees with the writer that the costs of the office to the city ought not to be increased as proposed. Major Sears and operating her and for operating the dredgers, $242 000 is asked for. No estimates for the work at the mouth of the Willamette below the present work at the head of Sauvie's island, or for work at Walker's island or at Martin's island are made because as yet there has been no authorization for these localities.

A sensible note. shi going to take a vacation at the beach? said one man to another as they met on a boat going down the harbor. No I am merely going down to have my nine regiet red at one of the beach hotels that it may be published in the great lists. There is nothing like keeping up style. You know.—*Sensible Journal*.

A Waterloo infant who had been badly bitten by mosquitoes happening to see a Bphin no bug one evening went to bed declaring that one of the mosquitoes was looking for him with a lantern.—*Waterloo Observer*.

Teacher.—What do we learn from the translation of the prophet Elijah? Small boy.—That he was raised to heaven in a chariot of fire.—*Youcher*.

Definition of news.—Jones.—James has raised his present salary $10 00 per week.—*Boston Transcript*.

Dr M T Gamble FARMINGTON, Ill. says: I prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters in my practice and it gives satisfaction.

MEETING NOTICES.

Laborers' Protective Association. Members are hereby notified to meet at Emmet Chapel on Front street between Washington and Alder on Sunday at 2 o'clock P M Aug 19 1888. By order of the Council.

DIED

Alfred Spencer son of Thomas and Jane Hallett aged 18 years 1 month and 17 days. Funeral from the residence of his father on Sandy road Sunday August 19 at 10 o'clock A M. Friends invited.

Schwab's Artistic Printers, Front cor Washington

NEW TO-DAY.

GOOD COOK WANTED—NO A F MILY OF three adults. Apply 220 Tenth street near Taylor.

WANTED—AT H. MORRIS' OLD TAILORING establishment, 24 Yamhill st. 1 good coat makers.

WANTED FIFTEEN GIRLS TO LEARN TRADE. Inquire Apply room 1, third floor O R & N.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE FOR rent. Apply at 286 Lake st. nearly between the Burnside and Couch st. cable lines.

WANTED BY A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER and machinist, a job of running a locomotive. Best of references. Address J. [illegible]

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITE or single, with board. Also table board. Call or address 185 Seventh street, near Taylor.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY SITUATION as housekeeper or matron to go to the country. Apply at No 51 Quimby st. between First and Front.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITE or single, with board. Also table board. Call or address 185 Seventh street, near Taylor.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY SITUATION as housekeeper or matron to go to the country. Apply at No 51 Quimby st. between First and Front.

FOR RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS SUITable for housekeeping. Apply at 254 Front st. between Washington and Alder.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN BRICK HOUSE, 24 and 26 Sherman st. between Front and First, cheap to desirable tenants.

FOR RENT—THE FINE STORE AND BASEment of the Oregonian building, corner Third and Yamhill sts. Apply to the business manager of the Oregonian.

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PRESS PITH.

The so-called American dude is becoming so widespread in Europe that fears are felt that it may so tit materially to podmeal in this country.—*Boston Courier*.

The whale thinks itself a big fish and one cannot make a good dive without coming up to show about it.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

Mint is said to keep rats and mice out of the house. If all it only owned a mint he could also keep the wolf from the door.—*Boston Post*.

Two women were recently seen pricing gingham in a shop. One remarked to the other on the label in the garment was the American eagle and the motto "E Pluribus Unum." That's the French for in time of peace prepare for war.—*Boston Advertiser*.

A seaside note. shi going to take a vacation at the beach? said one man to another as they met on a boat going down the harbor. No I am merely going down to have my nine regiet red at one of the beach hotels that it may be published in the great lists. There is nothing like keeping up style. You know.—*Sensible Journal*.

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THE CHASMS IN NEW YORK

New York Sun

Mr Edward B Otley the dry goods merchant of Grand street who died this week was a representative man a type of a class of dealers who have risen from small beginnings a great fortune in New York within the last generation.

Just about a generation ago as calculated Mr Ridle opened a small shop in Grand street then near the center of the city. From that humble beginning his trade increased until when he died he was the head of a vast business employing almost a regular army in which 1000 persons were employed. What was the center in 1869 is now far down town. The people of wealth and of fashion in New York live at a long distance from Grand street but it is an exceedingly active thoroughfare for retail trade to the east of the Bowery especially and runs through a very densely population neighborhood.

Let Mr Ridley remained in Grand street and instead of losing by the migration of the rich and fashionable to the north of the island and far away from the centre his trade went on increasing at a rapid rate until when he died his establishment was one of the big at and most profitable in the United States and his personal fortune of several million dollar was the fa no of Mr Ridley's business was confined to the population of the neighborhood which grew up in the neighborhood. During the latter part throughout the city and it must be prepared in spite of the many fortunes made by the wealthy men who always go to new and fashionable neighborhoods to build up the trade necessary to remunerative use.

It is the prosperity of Mr Ridley and of those who are like him rise in the Grand street schedule just usage is that of the great mass of the public. It proves also that the best places for trade are not necessarily those which at the start look the most favorable. As a matter of fact indeed the best business and ability for any specific line for success in New York is apt to be those of those men who have had great capital and with a long-established and prosperous reputation.

Fifteen years ago for instance a vast establishment for A T Stewart was jealously regarded by many small merchants of the same general trade and was looked at somewhat contemptuously against which they had little chance. They felt that Mr Stewart could not make the most of the parcel for their competition or could find it interfered with them. He had the capital to do it and some who looked forward to the possibility of his coming to the end of that was used to the retail dry goods trade in New York.

Since that time however great fortunes have been made by many of the little traders whom Mr Stewart may have looked with contempt. Instead of the business becoming more and more concentrated in his hands it had been more and more distributed and Mr Astor Lord & Taylor Arnold Constable & Co Ridley Brothers Lord & Taylor Arnold Constable & Co Ridley Brothers Lord & Taylor Arnold Constable & Co Ridley Brothers

...N AND COMMISSION
...CH STREETS
...ILMAN & CO.,
...and Commission Merchants,
...et Sts., bet. First and Ash.
...LES OF REAL ESTATE, HOUSE
...l Merchandise, Horses, Carts, &c.
...OR DAYS—Tuesdays and Fridays.
...L AUCTION SALE
OF
...OLD FURNITURE
...the Residence No. 7 Fourth st.,
...bet. A and B.
...KDAY, AUGUST 20,
...at 10 o'clock A. M.
...ure of Residence, comprising
...comfort: Carpets, Lamps,
...s and Toilet Sets, etc.
...Blankets, Comforters, Crockery,
...ery, Chairs, Tables, Washstands,
...Mattress, Toilet Sets, etc., etc.
...ALSO
...Kitchen Furniture, etc.
...ILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE
OF
...
...id to dispose of, by auction, his
...No. 282 Alder st., the N. E.
...er of Main and Alder sts.,
...AY, 21st AUGUST, 1883,
...ncing at 10 o'clock A. M.,
...ine Furniture of Residence,
...Comprising in part—
...ly Brussels Carpets in double
...Carpets, Rugs, Ingrain Carpets
...A UNIT BOOK CASE:
...y Chairs, Rocker; Easy Reception Chairs,
...om Library Tables,
...Curtains and Cornices,
...Chandeliers, Umbrella Stands, and
...ROOM FURNITURE:
...ant and Marble-top Sideboard,
...Extension Tables,
...Chairs, Cane-seat Rockers,
...Bedroom Suit, complete;
...ant Bedsteads and Bureaus;
...Bedroom Suit;
...Hair Mattresses, Pillows,
...etc.
ALSO
...with waste pipes, complete;
...Cooking Stoves,
...ove, etc., etc.
...a collection of buyers talented in
...ILMAN at 10 o'clock. Auctioneers.
...J. O'CONNOR,
...& Commission Merchant
...First and Third,
...Corvallis, Furniture & Mdse. sold
...Consignments solicited.
...CTS AND INSURANCE.
...ERS, CIVIL ENGINEERS,
...tate, bridge and general engineering
...ing, Room 11, Ainsworth Block, cor.
...Streets, Portland, Oregon.
...W. & T. S. OGILBEE,
...NEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
...Custom-house, Corner Sixth and Oak,
...Chamberlain Block, Third and Oak.
...M. A. MACKENZIE.
...EE & HAMILTON,
...NEERING AND SURVEYING,
...3, First National Bank,
...Portland, Or.
...ISSION MERCHANTS.
...& CO., COMMISSION & PRODUCE
...122 Front street, Portland, Or.
...NG & Co., SHIP BROKERS &
...Insurance agents for Columbia
...& North Pacific ports.
...HIRTZEL & CO., COMMISSION
...2 and 4 N. Front st., Portland, Or.
...1880. 170 FRONT STREET, PARK
...ly produce a specialty. [1]
...GOODNEWS, SHIPPING AND
...Merchants, 32 Front st., Portland.
...COMMISSION AND PRODUCE
...122 Front street, Portland.
...EWIS, COMMISSION AND PRO
...ania, cor. N. Front and D Sts.,
...COMMISSION MERCHANTS
...to Wheat and Wool. No. 9 Sco
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...Merchants; specialties: wheat,
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...ESALE GROCERS.
...HIRTZEL & CO., WHOLESALE
...4 N. Front street, Portland, Or.
...SOMMERVILLE, WHOLESALE
...62 Front st., Portland, Or.
...EWIS, WHOLESALE GROCE
...Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.
...MACLEAY, WHOLESALE
...Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front
...& MASON, WHOLESALE
...Commission Merchants, 60 and 62
...land.
...& ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GI
...ing and Commission Merchants,
...t street, Portland, Or.
...LE BOOTS AND SHOE
...BERARD & CO., WHOLESALE
...Boots, 55 Front st., Portland, Or.
...& CO., JOBBERS, NOS. 1 AN
...Front, Portland, Oregon.
...ESALE DRY GOODS.
...& CO., HENRY DEE
...ERY, Nos. 72 Front St.
...RE, IRON AND STEEL.
...HART & CO., HARDWA
...ral, Carriage and Wagon
...Blacksmiths' Coal, corner First
...Portland, Oregon.
...B & CO., IMPORTERS AN
...Nails and Tire Steel, Portland,
...ROBERTSON, MORTON &
...and 10 Front street, Portland,
...HACKS AND CARRIAG
...IGHT STABLE, EAST PORTLA
...ers, Surgeon and Harness; the
...reasonable rates. Telephone
...D FARM MACHINE
...EY & CO., No. 174 FRONT
...H, importers and dealers in all
...ow call & examine.
...BOOK & GUNS, MANUFACT
...ers in all kinds of Sporting mill
...repairing and rubber mills a
...REGON, 174 Front st., Portland,
...TALKER, FRONT ST., POST
...porters of engines, saw mills, mine
...farm and spring wagons, mine
...; also of machinery and
...illustrated cata...gues.
...OB & CO., SOLE AGENTS
...and Repair Chains, Pitman Pins,
...Anchor and Mooring Chains, Fire
...Anchor Forgings, Portland, Or.
...AN & CO., MAKERS OF ENG
...ers and Sawmills, Iron Fronts,
...ron st., bet. Front and First, Portland,
...& CO., PLANING MILLS
...Sash & Door, Sporting mill
...Manufacturers. See circular.
...RELL & CO., WHOLESALE
...Agents for Bain wagons,
...McCormick Twine Binders,
...Machinery for sale and exchange
...grist mill machinery, rubber
...farm implements of every description
...Portland, Or.
...THEIMER, ROSE AND TO FRONT
...and dealers in all kinds of Foreign
...Wines, Liquors, Segars, Fruits,
...Corks, Rope, Iron Clad Copper Blown
...Needles, &c. Send for price-list.
...GUNPOWDER.
...DED & CO., AGENTS CAL. POWDE
...ent, Rifle and Shotgun Powder,
...ILLING & CO., 208, 210 & 212 Fro
...powder, 81 and 83 First st.
...AND WAGON MATERIA
...RUP & CO., ES AND 128 FRONT
...al, Steel and Iron only. Carriage
...erial from Steel and Coal.
...CUTS AND NUTS.
...DEALER IN ORANGES, LEMO
...uits and Nuts of all kinds. 167 Front
...fe Insurance
...Be Assured that these Baits
...That medicine surpasses
...and quickly cures
...ted with Kidney
...He power strengthens
...entire body. Hunyadi
...the great physician
...ating and recommending
...New Remedy. Take
...only specific for the destructive
...stem to full health, but it tones
...tissues of the stomach and
...It grapples with disease, and
...Nothing is certain to win the health and
...ain when the health and
...Electric Belt in America that will
...magnetism flowing into the nerves
...an instant by the patient.
...TRIC PAD TRUSSES.
...Known, will positively
...Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
...Weakness, Lame Back,
...Electric Vitalizer
...to keep the best. Electricity
...Medicine. Write or call for
...Write or call for
...BELT CO., 704 Third st., Portland, Or.
...AND CEMENT
...SOAP
...ap Works, 27 Washington st.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 18, 1883.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, AUG. 17, 7:51 P. M.

Name of Station	Mean Barom'r	Change last 3 Hours.	Mean Ther'm't	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Rain fall in inches	State of Weather.
Portland	29.85	.03	71	NW	4	.00	Clear
Roseburg	30.00	.01	80	W	6	.00	Fair
Umpqua	30.01	.10	71	N	10	.03	Fair
Walla Walla	29.97	.01	88	N	6	.00	Fair

CITY.

CHANCE OF AN INDIAN CRISIS.—Jamaica ginger, justly intended as a harmless tonic, and calculated by its diuretic properties to be of great benefit in cases of gripping and kindred diseases, is likely to become a crisis like that of Indian affairs. The latter is bad enough in the killing of a high toned aborigine, chief of the Umatilla tribe, not feeble-minded enough, and having forbidden for a state of Daniel Sam to indulge in whisky, flew to the jamaica ginger for relief. He got away with twenty ounces of it, instead of being content with a wineglass bottles, as I suppose of being content with a wineglass full. The result was that the red man was borne away, a corpse, on a stream of Jamaica ginger. His sorrow ful squaws mourned him. His favorite race horses is the subject mentioned in his favorite race horses is the subject mentioned in his favorite race horses is the subject mentioned in his

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1884.

NEW CHEMISTRY AND THE ROSE.

There was once a man in commist who found a rose,
Dewy and fresh in its fragrant blossom,
And he said: "What shall I do with this flower grown?
And from whence its gathered its sweetest perfume"

So he plucked the rose in his belief:
"I will marry it human and search out where,
Deftly hidden in petal or leaf,
Is the fragrance sweet that seems the air."

Then over his face with alembic and art
He labored in vain, and he toiled in dour
With acids and alkalies, until
The rose and its sweet perfume were gone.

The folly indeed that one should care
This miracle of life a name to give;
The fool's work all of the perfumed air
Is the only way to be truly wise.

Walter Learned, in Good Cheer.

OLD-TIME JOURNALISM.

Truslow Wood's autobiography contains the following chapter from his early experience as a journalist in Albany; "There used to be a sharp rivalry between the Journal and Courier to obtain the earliest news. The quickest way to obtain it was to congress was the occasion of the annual message. Each paper employed a special messenger, a fast horse and a sleigh to secure the document. Some of the messengers were in collusion with steamboat captains on the Hudson river, and when the ice was breaking up in the spring, would start with the message in advance of the sleighs, and thus secure a few hours' advantage. One year the Courier messenger was detained by the breaking up of the ice, and the Journal messenger got the message. The Courier man, however, was not to be outdone. He hired a fast horse and sleigh, and started for Albany. He found that the ice was breaking up in the river, and that the ferry-boats were not running. He drove to the river, and, finding a ferry-boat on the Albany side, he induced the captain to put him across. The ice was running thick and fast, and the boat was in great danger of being crushed. The captain refused to go back for love or money. The Courier man then offered him $100 to return, and he consented. The Courier man then drove to the Albany side